Calcoin News

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE

California State Numismatic Association

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Volume 12, Number 3

MAY 1958

1794 — Naked bust; long, loose hair. First U.S. dollar.

1795 — Draped bust; two side locks tied with ribbon.

1798-1804 Type — Heraldic Eagle reverse design.

United States Silver Dollars

By CLIFFORD L. LISS, San Francisco

Photography by Dr. C. Glenn Curtis, Brea

Every numismatist has one or more favorite series in which he likes to specialize. I have been attracted by the U.S. silver dollar which, of course, is the unit of measure in our coinage system. Every other coin, whether it is silver, nickel or copper, is still a part of the dollar or unit. It is interesting to make a display showing the dollar as a hub and the smaller coins making up the spokes of the wheel. Such a display can show the many changes that have been made in each denomination since the minting of U.S. coins began.

The first U.S. dollar was minted in 1794, and today it is one of the rarest coins in the dollar series. Minted under the Coinage Act of 1792, its silver content was 371¼ grains of pure silver or 416 grains of standard silver. This series, which started with the 1794 dollar, was minted in Philadelphia each year through 1804. The edge or rim on every coin in the series was stamped to read, "Hundred Cents One Dollar or Unit".

It is said that at least 84 obverse and 75 reverse dies were used in the minting of this series. There also were many combinations of dies, giving us, as near as can be observed, no less than 114 distinct die varieties.

The 1794 coin has on obverse Liberty with naked bust and long, loose hair. The next year we find Liberty with draped bust and long, loose hair, with two side locks drawn back and tied with a ribbon.

The very weak looking eagle on the reverse of the first issue was changed to a more powerful looking eagle when the 1798 dollar was issued with the Heraldic Eagle. This design resembles our Great Seal of the United States. The 1794, 1795 and 1796 dollars in the series were designed with 15 stars, representing the 13 original states plus the new states of Vermont and Kentucky. The sixteenth star was added to the 1797 dollar when Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796. When it was discovered that it was not going to be practical to add a new star as each additional state was admitted to the Union, it was decided to return to the use of 13 stars representing the 13 original states. Because of the practice of using old dies until they broke, we find that the 15 stars showed up at later dates in the series, but on dollars after this series, 13 stars were used. On the Gobrecht pattern dollars, however, there are 26 stars in the field around the eagle, representing the 26 states of the Union at that time.

This first series of dollars was struck under the supervision of Henry Voight, a United States artist who had been engaged as chief coiner of the mint. The mint engraver at that time was Robert Scot, who had been appointed in 1793. In this series is our rarest dollar, that of 1804. This series, one of the most interesting, is one in which a collector would have to specialize if he hoped to complete it — if it were possible to do so.

From 1804 no silver dollars were minted until 1840, but before a new design was accepted, many pattern dollars were struck. Christian Gobrecht, who was born Dec. 23, 1785, and who had gone to Philadelphia where he had become an engraver of bank notes, seals and dies, was appointed assistant to the mint engraver in 1836. Gobrecht prepared 10 different dies for pattern dollars; four dated 1836, three dated 1838, and three dated 1839. All of these pattern dollars have on obverse a Sitting Liberty and on reverse a flying eagle. The many varieties of these pattern dollars came about by stars being added to the plain obverse, by stars being removed or added to the reverse field, or by the name of the engraver being added or removed from the obverse. Seven of these pattern dollar types have plain edges; three, milled edges. These pattern dollars are all very rare, the commonest being the 1836 plain edge with engraver's name on the base of Liberty and the eagle flying left in a field of 26 stars.

When in 1840 a new series was

Gobrecht Pattern Dollar

issued, it was known as the Sitting Liberty dollar, a few changes being made from the Gobrecht patterns. The obverse of Sitting Liberty was adopted with 13 stars around the border of the coin. The reverse was changed from the flying eagle to the more familiar eagle design with olive branch and arrows in talons and with the shield on breast. This series continued from 1840 through 1873. In 1866, the motto, "In God We Trust", was added to the reverse above the eagle. This series of dollars was struck each year during the period at the Philadelphia Mint; in 1846, 1850, 1859 and 1860 at the New Orleans Mint; and in 1859, 1870, 1872 and 1873 at the San Francisco Mint. The Carson City Mint also struck this series in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. The rarest coins of the Sitting Liberty series are the 1866 with no motto above eagle, only two being known to exist, and the 1870S, of which the number struck is unknown. Other rare dates are 1851, 1852 and 1858 minted at Philadelphia and all Carson City dollars of this series.

There was a general revision of coinage laws in 1873. The bill that was passed Feb. 12, 1873, eliminated coinage of the silver dollar. In its place the trade dollar was provided, for use in commerce with the orient in competition with the Mexican peso. The obverse is of a Sitting Liberty which is a little different from the regular Sitting Liberty of the previous issue. This coin also has stars around the obverse, with "In God We Trust" engraved on base. The eagle on the reverse is very similar to that of the Sitting Liberty series, being a trifle smaller, with head pointed to the right, with wings inverted and with the shield removed from its breast. It also has the olive branch and arrows in its talons.

The weight of the trade dollar was 420 grains standard, compared to the 412½ grains standard of the regular dollars. The fineness was the same, .900, which means one part alloy to nine parts pure silver. The law authorizing the trade dollar was repealed in 1887. This is the only coin in the history of minting in this country to be demonetized. Since 1889, it has

1840-1873 Type — Seated Liberty; rev., eagle, shield on breast.

1873-1885 — Trade Dollar. Only demonetized U.S. coin.

been worth only its silver bullion content value. This value, controlled by the market price of silver, has varied between 45 and 73 cents.

From 1873 to 1878, these dollars were minted at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City. From 1879 through 1883, proofs only were struck. A few proofs were struck in 1884 and 1885 as collectors' items only. These last two dates were unknown to collectors generally until 1908.

This series consisted mainly of one type only, although actually there are a few varieties, being caused by the leaves and berries being a little different on some of the dates. Other minor varieties are caused by the mint marks on some coins being small, the same mint mark on other coins of the same date being large. These mint marks sometimes are in the center, while on the same date mint mark may be to the left or a little high or low. The sheath of grain in back of the seat on some of the issues is not so bold as on others and the stalks are longer on some dates than on others. This coin was designed by William Barber.

By an Act of Congress, known as the Bland-Allison Act of Feb. 28, 1878, coinage of the silver dollar was started again in 1878. This new coin was designed by George T. Morgan, who had learned engraving and designing at the Royal Mint in London. This dollar has a few major variations and is truly a beautiful coin, with on obverse the head of Liberty and on reverse the familiar eagle with full spreading wings. "In God We Trust" is engraved above the eagle's head. These dollars were struck at Philadelphia and San Francisco every year from 1878 through 1904; at New Orleans on all these dates except 1878; and at Carson City all dates 1878-1893 except the years 1886, 1887 and 1888. Known as Liberty or Morgan dollars, this series was minted from 1878 through 1904 and after a lapse of 16 years, when no dollars were minted, 1921 dates were struck at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. Many of the Morgan dollars are found in circulation today.

Morgan Dollar, 1878-1921

The Morgan series of dollars has the same weight and fineness as the Sitting Liberty series, the weight being 412½ grains and the fineness .900. The outstanding variation in this coin is the 1878 Philadelphia dollar with the eagle having eight tail feathers on the first coins struck and seven tail feathers thereafter. All dates and mints were struck with seven tail feathers after that first year. There are minor variations that make the series interesting to die variety collectors, such as seven tail feathers over eight tail feathers, slanting or parallel arrows, normal and reengraved "R" in Trust, double outline "R" in Trust, small and large mint marks, date close to rim, date further from rim, open 9 in date, closed 9 in date and others.

The rarest coin in this series is the 1895 proof struck at Philadelphia. Although one or two of these dollars have been found in circulation, they are known only in proof.

Peace Dollar, 1921-1935

Through the efforts of the American Numismatic Association, a Peace dollar was struck under the same law as the previous dollar. It was designed by Anthony de Francisci. Eight contestants submitted designs, the object being to provide a coin to commemorate the Declaration of Peace between the Allied Nations and the German government. The design submitted by de Francisci was accepted Dec. 19, 1921, and the new Peace dollar was placed in circulation Jan. 3, 1922. This series was struck at Philadelphia each year, 1921 through 1928; at San Francisco each year except the first, 1921; at Denver in 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1927. After a lapse of five years, this coin again was minted in 1934 at all three mints and in 1935 at Philadelphia and San Francisco. The 1935 dollar is the last U.S. dollar minted.

The obverse of the Peace dollar portrays a very young woman as Liberty. With wavy hair over her forehead and ears, she wears a crown with rays of light projecting up to the rim of the coin. "In God We Trust" is engraved across the coin, close to Liberty's throat. The reverse shows a powerful eagle resting on a mountain crag, with olive branch in talons.

To complete the story of United States dollars, a few words must be said about our only commemorative dollar issue. Designed by C.E. Barber and Paul Bartlett, this dollar was authorized March 3, 1899, was dated 1900 and is known as the Lafayette dollar. It commemorates the unveiling of the Lafayette Memorial Monument in Paris. This monument was donated by the people of the United States and was paid for mostly by the school children of this country. The obverse has portraits of Lafayette and Washington and the reverse the statue of General Lafayette. This dollar portraying George Washington is the first authorized coin to bear a likeness of one of our presidents.

The coinage of U.S. dollars follows:

Lafayette dollars, 50,026; trade dollars, 35,965,924 and regular issue dollars, 855,611,127.

Under the Pittman Act of 1918, 270,232,722 regular issue dollars were melted.

CALCOIN NEWS

Official Publication of the
California State Numismatic Association

EDITOR.....CHARLES V. KAPPEN
2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, Calif.

Assistant Editor.....Charles M. Johnson
3521 Vista St., Long Beach 3, Calif.

Assistant Editor.....Dorothy E. Beaulieu
785 Harding Ave., San Jose 26, Calif.

OFFICERS

President.....Harry S. Davidson
2960 The Mall, Los Angeles 23, Calif.

President Emeritus.....Dr. Calvert L. Emmons
203-206 Emmons Bldg., Ontario, Calif.

Vice-President.....John E. Ohls
1519 39th Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

Secretary.....Winn Osborne
440 Via Valverde, Montebello, Calif.

Treasurer.....T. Kirk Hill
Rt. 1, Box 85-D, LaVerne, Calif.

Librarian.....Stewart J. Bingham
533 E. Longden, Arcadia, Calif.

Curator-Historian.....Erich Werling
1856 66th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Gilbert D. Eaton, Robert G. McArthur,
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CSNA members receive Calcoin News without additional cost beyond their annual dues of $2.

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Charles M. Johnson

Continued from Page 70

and recommends this hobby as being second to none. He has served as president and director of the Long Beach Coin Club, and is a member of CSNA, NASC and ANA. He also is a member of the University Club of Long Beach and of the Masonic Lodge. He has served three years in the National Guard.

For all the latest news of Southern California coin clubs, see Johnson's column, "South of the Tehachapis", which appears elsewhere in this magazine.

CSNA

20th ANNIVERSARY

Leo A. and Pearl Young, of Oakland, celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary March 26.

* * *

The ancient Romans called an orange-yellow metal mined on Cyprus "Cyprium aes". This term later was contracted to "coprum" and then to the English word "copper".

Treasurer's Report

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, JANUARY 1958

Balance from Dec. 31, 1957			$1432.44
Receipts: Dues			716.00
			$2148.44
Disbursements: Globe Printing Co.		$191.00	
Winn Osborne, Secretary		19.16	
Shucart Stationery & Printing		32.61	
		$242.77	
			$ 242.77
Cash on hand Jan. 31, 1958			$1905.67

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, MARCH 1958

Balance from Feb. 28, 1958			$1858.92
Receipts: Dues			96.00
			$1954.92
Disbursements: Ireland Direct Mail Service		$ 42.04	
Globe Printing Co.		343.80	
		$385.84	
			$ 385.84
Cash on hand March 31, 1958			$1569.08

T. KIRK HILL,
Treasurer.

Fresno Convention

Paid badge registration at the 22nd semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Association in Fresno April 10-13 totaled 153. Banquet attendance was 137 plus six guests; Club Officers' Breakfast attendance, 37. Twenty exhibitors made 24 displays.

Philip Nattenberg, convention general chairman, had as his committee John E. Ohls, co-chairman; Dan Adan, finance; Winn Osborne, registration; Jess Watts, banquet; Roy Hill, exhibits; David Redfield, exhibit awards; Leonel C. Panosh, literary awards; William Y. Lee, bourse; Phil Nattenberg, security; Everett Phillips, assistant historian; Leo A. Young, auction; and Ronnie Carr, publicity. Convention headquarters was the Hotel Fresno.

NUMISMATIC FORUM

Donald L. Rhodes of Vallejo and Kenneth W. Lee of Glendale were Forum speakers Friday evening on the subjects, "Numismatic Libraries" and "Orders and Decorations", respectively. Lee showed colored slides to illustrate his talk. Clifford L. Liss of San Francisco was Forum chairman.

CLUB OFFICERS' BREAKFAST

Speakers and their topics at the Club Officers' Breakfast Saturday morning were Leonel C. Panosh of San Diego, "Club Speakers"; Roy Hill of San Francisco, "Club Bulletins"; T. Kirk Hill of Brea, "Club Finances"; Donald L. Rhodes of Vallejo, "Refreshments and Annual Dinners"; and Earl A. Parker of San Francisco, "Club Auctions". The five talks, limited to five minutes each, were followed by a question and answer period. Robert G. McArthur of Oakland was chairman.

SATURDAY BANQUET

Harry S. Davidson, CSNA president, introduced Philip Nattenberg, convention general chairman, who in turn introduced those at the head table and their wives, and chairmen of his convention committee.

Mayor-elect Arthur Selland of Fresno welcomed delegates to the city and Everett Phillips, president of the San Joaquin Valley Coin Club, gave the host club's welcome.

Prof. Melvin Badin, associate professor of music at Fresno State College and concert master of the Fresno Philharmonic Orchestra, played violin selections, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Nevart Ferchau.

MEDALS OF MERIT

Leonel C. Panosh of San Diego and Dr. C. Glenn Curtis of Brea were awarded Medals of Merit, the Association's highest honor. This award, for service "above and beyond the call of duty", has been made only twice before, to Dr. Calvert L. Emmons and Charles V. Kappen.

Panosh's services as founder and editor of the **CSNA Bulletin** and as acting editor of **Calcoin News** were recalled, as were his many other services to state and national numismatics. Dr. Curtis was honored for his photographic contributions, both of CSNA convention activities and of illustrative materials for **Calcoin News**, as well as for his contributions to junior numismatists. The medals were presented by President Davidson.

LEONEL C. PANOSH

DR. C. GLENN CURTIS

LITERARY AWARDS

The silver Literary Award medal, for the best article in **Calcoin News** during 1957, was won by Charles G. Colver, Glendora, who wrote "English Coins? Why Not?". The bronze second place medal was awarded to Paul Hamm, San Diego, for his article, "Canadian Coins". Presentations were made by L.C. Panosh, Literary Awards committee chairman. Serving with Panosh on the committee were Thomas W. Ward and Dr. Ray H. Wilson.

Panosh, as immediate past president of the American Numismatic Association, also presented Kenneth W. Lee, Glendale, with a 25-year ANA membership medal.

NEW ASSISTANT EDITOR

Harry S. Davidson, president, announced appointment of Mrs. Dorothy Beaulieu as assistant editor of **Calcoin News.** President Davidson asked that Northern California club and member news be mailed to Mrs. Beaulieu, 785 Harding Ave., San Jose 26, Calif.

AUCTION SESSIONS

Leo A. Young conducted public auction sessions Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon. Lots sold totaled 1701. Next issue of **Calcoin News** will report a selection of prices realized. There also was a mail bid section of 524 lots.

BUSINESS SESSIONS

The bid of Donald L. Rhodes of Vallejo, for the auction to be held in conjunction with the 1959 spring convention in San Francisco, was accepted. Leo A. Young of Oakland was awarded the 1958 fall auction for Riverside at the Long Beach convention. By board action, it was resolved that a letter be written to Young, thanking him for his services to the Association in the past. Both dealers request consignments for their auctions. Rhodes' address is P.O. Box 1111, Vallejo, Calif. Young's address is 3244 Grand Ave., Oakland.

PASADENA IN FALL 1959

The Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, was selected as fall 1959 convention headquarters. Pres. Harry S. Davidson will make arrangements.

Medals of Merit were voted unanimously for Dr. C. Glenn Curtis and Leonel C. Panosh.

The nominating committee will report its slate to the CSNA president by the end of the second week in January, to insure its publication in the March issue of **Calcoin News.**

DUES TO BE $3 IN 1959

Initiation fee was lowered to $1, effectively immediately; dues were raised to $3 annually, the new rate to take effect Jan. 1, 1959.

Bourse fee, to include badge registration, was set at $27.50, the new rate to begin with the Riverside convention.

INCUMBENTS REELECTED

At the open business meeting April 12, all present officers and directors were reelected.

Tom Ward read the resolutions committee report. Ed Fogler was committee chairman.

DEALERS' BOURSE

There were 38 bourse dealers: Paul Kagin of Hollinbeck Coin Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Johnson & Rosing; E.A. Parker; Kenneth W. Lee; Merle E. Crandall; Donald L. Rhodes; William H. Smith; A. Kosoff; Charles V. Jones; Don Jurgensen; Beverly Hills Stamp & Coin Shop; Jerry Cohen, Tucson, Ariz.; Karl M. Brainard; Norman Shultz, Salt Lake City, Utah; Del Bassetti; Leo A. Young; William J. Sexton; J.O.

(Jack) Stanley; Harold McCabe; Robert R. Odom; Irving B. Knickerbocker; Mrs. M.L. Godbey; Charles N. Peters; Abner Kreisberg; Norman F. Pruitt and Gordon D. Rammer; John Skubis; A. Chaffin Barlow; George Gonsalves; Daniel J. Redmond; John R. Slusher, Portland, Ore.; Felix Baranovich, Vancouver, Wash.; Bennie Hill; Lewis A. Moorman; Deane A. Duffy; B.H. O'Hea; Coast Stamp & Coin Shop; W.R. Fanning; Mr. Kelly; Town & Country Lodge.

Exhibits and Awards

ANDERSEN, Ken, San Francisco: Representative coins of U.S. mints. **First award, Junior.**

CARR, Michael K., Vallejo: "The Old and the New". **Second award, Paper Money.**

COLVER, Charles G., Glendora: "Racketeer Coins" — Coins plated to pass for higher values.

DAVIDSON, Harry S., Los Angeles: U.S. gold types; foreign gold **(Non-competitive).**

FRASER, Vreeland H., La Canada: Knights Templar triennial conclave medals, 1889 to date.

GJUROVICH, Rudy, San Jose: U.S. and foreign paper money. **Third award, Paper Money.**

HEINTZ, Mrs. Louise, Petaluma: Japanese tempo coins. **First award, Modern.**

HILL, Roy, San Francisco: "S" Mint history and 'firsts' in Coins", **First award, Unclassified;** coins of ancient Greece and Rome, **Second award, Ancient.**

HOLLINBECK Coin Co., Des Moines, Iowa: 1915 Panama-Pacific trial gold pieces in white metal; McKinley gold dollar trial piece; Confederate half dollar restrike, double struck; a bill, $1 on one side, $2 on the other; reproductions of rare treasury notes. **(Non-competitive).**

LISS, Clifford L., San Francisco: "U.S. Commemorative Coins — Their Relationships to Each State and Territory". **First award, United States.**

LORET, Kurt E., San Francisco: "The Great Traveler, Hadrian" — Coins of the Roman emperor, Hadrian, illustrating his voyages. **First award, Ancient.**

MEYER, Ernest A., San Francisco: German inflation money, **Third award, Unclassified;** U.S. patterns.

OSTROM, Everett S., Kingsburg: Orders and military decorations, **First award, Medals and Decorations;** European crowns since 1600, **Second award, Modern.**

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY COIN CLUB, Fresno: J.V. McDermott's 1913 Liberty head nickel; Lincoln cent in gold; Confederate half dollar; pine tree shilling. **(Non-Competitive).**

SMITH, J.R., Sacramento: Washington quarters, commemorative and Franklin half dollars, mint and proof sets. **Third award, United States.**

SNEDAKER, Paul D., San Francisco: "Origin of Our Dollar" — Crowns of various nations. **Second award, Unclassified.**

STOPPELWERTH, John, Fullerton: Colonial through U.S. Government issues. **First award, Paper Money.**

STRAUCH, Milton C., Daly City: "Coins of the Netherlands Empire". **First award, Specialized.**

WERLING, Erich, Oakland: U.S. commemorative gold coins. **Second award, United States.**

WILLIAMS, Ben W., Lakewood: Canadian coins and tokens.

* * * *

AWARDS COMMITTEE: David L. Redfield, chairman; Herbert Feinberg and Louis G. Walrath. Exhibits chairman, Roy Hill.

CONVENTION POTPOURRI

Delegates were saddened to learn of the deaths of Abe Kosoff's father and of Erich Werling's brother-in-law. . . . Editor Kappen thought he was the only "Arky" present until he saw Dr. Curtis go to the head table **sans shoes** for his Medal of Merit. . . . Ronnie Carr, treasurer of the San Joaquin Valley Coin Club, was instrumental in getting J.V. McDermott's 1913 Liberty nickel for display. . . . All CSNA officers and directors were in attendance except Gilbert D. Eaton of Oakland, who was kept away by Boys' Week doings in his city. . . . The number of persons who have attended all 22 state conventions remains at five — Mr. and Mrs. Irving B. Knickerbocker and Leonel C. Panosh of San Diego; Roy Hill of San Francisco; and William J. Sexton of Santa Maria. . . . Plan now to attend the November convention at the Mission Inn in Riverside.

1943 COPPER CENT FOUND

A 1943 copper cent recently was found in the Los Angeles area. It could be unique, since all other 1943 cents were of zinc-coated steel. If unique, it may join the ranks of American rarities and command a fabulous price.

The cent, which is in nice condition, was found by the young son of Marvin Beyer while he was examining $60 in cents to obtain specimens for his collection. Called "crazy" by many collectors and numismatists, the father set out to establish the coin's authenticity. After spending $700 on gravity, spectograph, radiograph, metal welding possibilities and other tests, he now feels certain the cent is genuine. He also has a letter from the United States Mint, signed by Mrs. Rae V. Biester, superintendent, in which it is stated that it was possible for such a cent to be minted, because one or more copper blanks may have caught in the annealing furnace during 1942 and later may have broken loose to be struck with the 1943 zinc-coated cents.

The Beyers, who reside in Rivera, have turned the cent and all documentary proof over to A. Kosoff to be sold in the August ANA auction in Los Angeles. —C.M.J.

FRANK X. GALVIN
CSNA No. 363

Frank X. Galvin, 64, Oakland coin dealer since 1948, died April 14 at his home, 4142 Fruitvale Ave., following a year of illness. Requiem Mass was offered and Rosary recited April 17. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Colma.

Mr. Galvin was a member of CSNA, ANA, East Bay Coin Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and Local 6 of the Musicians' Union.

Born in San Francisco, he was during his career a song writer, band leader, radio star and general manager, and professional master of ceremonies.

FRESNO CONVENTION

Cutlines

SEE PICTURES, NEXT PAGE

1. Winn Osborne, Sharlene Ladd and Abner Kreisberg at registration table. 2. Donald L. Rhodes speaks on "Club Refreshments" at Officers' Breakfast; seated are Sol Alexander, Erich Werling and Dr. N.A. Bowers. 3. Clifford L. Liss, chairman, stands between Forum speakers, Kenneth W. Lee and Donald L. Rhodes. 4. Dr. Curtis R. Paxman tells of his Southern California speakers list. 5. Club Officers' Breakfast. 6. Breakfast speakers: seated, Leonel C. Panosh, R.G. McArthur, chairman, and Roy Hill; standing, Donald L. Rhodes, Earl A. Parker and T. Kirk Hill. 7. Leo A. and Pearl Young at auction; 8. Harry S. Davidson, CSNA president, between Leonel C. Panosh and Dr. C. Glenn Curtis, recipients of Medal of Merit awards. 9. After the Saturday Breakfast. 10. Dr. C. Glenn Curtis is awarded Medal of Merit by Harry S. Davidson. To left of President Davidson is Philip M. Nattenberg, convention general chairman. 11. Bryan O. Burke Jr. tells of Riverside convention plans. 12. Charles G. Colver accepts silver Literary Award medal from Leonel C. Panosh, awards committee chairman. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Banquet scenes. 17. Leonel C. Panosh is awarded Medal of Merit by President Davidson. In foreground, Mayor Arthur Selland; Everett Phillips, San Joaquin Valley Coin Club president; and Philip Nattenberg. 18. T. Kirk Hill talks on "Club Finances". 19. Charles N. Peters, William H. Smith and Harold McCabe at bourse. 20. Kenneth W. Lee receives 25-year ANA membership medal from Leonel C. Panosh, immediate past president of the ANA. 21. Banquet scene. 22. Exhibit and bourse room scene. 23. Irving B. Knickerbocker at bourse. 24. Prof. Melvin Badin entertains at banquet with violin selections. Mrs. Nevart Ferchau is piano accompanist. 25. CSNA officers. Seated, left to right: T. Kirk Hill, treasurer; Erich Werling, historian-curator; Harry S. Davidson, president; Stewart Bingham, librarian; and Dr. Calvert L. Emmons, president emeritus. Standing, left to right: Robert G. McArthur, director; Dr. Curtis R. Paxman, director; John E. Ohls, vice-president; Charles V. Kappen, Calcoin News editor; Winn Osborne, secretary; and John Yribarne, director. Gilbert D. Eaton, director, is not in the picture. 26. Exhibit and bourse room scene.

State Convention

22nd Semi-Annual, April 10-13, 1958

Scenes at Fresno

Photography by Dr. C. Glenn Curtis

Who's Who In California Numismatics

Charles M. Johnson

By R. G. McARTHUR

Co-chairman of the recent Long Beach convention and present assistant editor of **Calcoin News,** Charles M. Johnson, "this is your life".

Johnson, born Jan. 8, 1908, in Butte, Mont., spent his boyhood in the small community of Whitehall, Mont. In 1931, he met and married his wife, Irene E. Dodds. They have two boys, Larry and Dennis. Johnson's father and mother are both deceased. He was graduated from the University of Montana in 1935 with a degree in law. Admitted to the bar in Montana and California, he has practiced law in both states. For several years he headed the legal department of a California oil company, where he specialized in oil, business and corporation law.

After retiring from law, Johnson entered the speculative building field, in which he has been active for the last 10 years. He holds a general building contractor's license and now is completing two co-operative apartment houses in Laguna Beach.

Charles first became interested in coin collecting in 1948. At that time his young son, Larry, acquired a few old United States coins. Father and son, as a joint project, bought a coin catalog and started collecting additional coins. When his son lost interest, Johnson decided to continue with the hobby.

"From the beginning," he said, "my interest centered on United States coins and paper money. The many varieties and types fascinated me. I never could get interested in collecting the mint marks and dates of any series. Instead, I like the different designs and denominations." From the start, he made the basic decision to collect only United States types and has steadfastly refused to consider rolls, series, paper money, signature combinations or any other method of collecting.

Today, after 10 years, Johnson has assembled a type collection of U.S. copper, gold and silver coins in nice condition. He calls it a "heads and tails" type collection, because he has two coins of each type, which can be used to display obverse and reverse of each coin. His collection includes such types of U.S. paper money as colonial notes, broken bank notes, fractional currency and the old large size currency up to and including the $20 denomination. "Paper money represents a most fascinating field," he said, "with many opportunities for specialization and research, especially in colonial and broken bank notes". Most of his time is now spent with paper money, which he feels is the most interesting phase of his hobby. Many Southern California coin clubs have heard his talk on U.S. paper money. As he reads almost everything on numismatics, his library is growing almost as fast as his collection.

Johnson's other hobbies include hunting, fishing and trailer travel. He has logged 30,000 miles of trailer travel in the Western United States

Continued on Page 63

United States Depression Scrip

By RALPH A. MITCHELL and CHARLES V. KAPPEN

Continued from the March issue

Inaugurated President just two days before, Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 6, 1933, proclaimed a national bank holiday, closing all banks. He placed an embargo on the export of gold, a ban on hoarding and suspended specie payments. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized, with the approval of the President, "to direct, require or permit the issuance of clearing house certificates or other evidences of claims against assets of banking institutions".

William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, provided that, with his consent, clearing houses could issue certificates on or after March 10, 1933. Such permits would be revoked "in the event a national plan to meet the existing emergency is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if in his opinion the success of such plan is inconsistent with operation of the certificate plan".

As new currency was to be issued by the Federal Reserve System, many bankers believed this would permit the early reopening of the banks and that there would be no necessity for clearing house certificates or other forms of scrip, except in a few localities.

Each bank was to remain closed until the federal government could determine its solvency. All deposits, collateral, currency and other assets were frozen. The moratorium was imposed to correct an unstable banking situation which had seen runs made on banks by a public which had lost confidence and faith in its banking system. It provided for strict supervision of all banking, credits and investments and an end to speculation with other people's money. Banks could reopen only on a sound basis, and with an adequate but sound currency. Banks hopelessly insolvent were to remain closed. Many did, and were taken into receiverships. The government hoped to restore the confidence and faith of the people in their country and its banks, and to shock them into cooperation in a general recovery from the depression.

Stock, security and commodity exchanges closed their doors during the moratorium.

Banks were permitted to reopen March 13, 14 and 15, under a progressive plan: On Monday, March 13, national and state banks of the Federal Reserve System, situated in the 12 federal reserve bank cities; on March 14, other reserve system banks and non-member state banks situated in 250 other cities with active, recognized clearing house associations; on March 15, remaining banks, provided their soundness had been certified by state banking authorities.

The bank holiday caught millions of persons without cash on hand. This created an avalanche of payroll scrip and clearing house certificates to give the people a medium of exchange until banks could open again. Many of the clearing house certificates never were placed in circulation, but the printing of them alone was a tremendous task. This story is told in a pamphlet entitled "How It Was Done", compiled by W. A. Courtney of the American Bank Note Co.

The destruction by burning of entire issues of clearing house certificates took place several months later, as, for instance, in the case of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association, which in July 1933 burned 13,000,000 certificates in the amount of $68,000,000. None of these certificates ever had been in circulation and the same was true of many clearing house issues all over the country.

The payroll scrip was accepted generally by merchants and others, served its purpose and, with the reopening of the banks, was retired. The first actual "bank holiday" scrip was issued by the Barstow Printer, Barstow, Calif. Lloyd E. Tiernan, publisher, stated that the bank holiday caught him without funds to pay his employees, so he printed his own on March 6, just a few hours after President Roosevelt had closed every bank in the nation.

Many cities, communities, boroughs and their governmental subdivisions issued tax anticipation notes and pay warrants against money to be collected in the future from taxes. As noted, tax anticipation warrants date from 1775.

The first pay warrant of the period, to our knowledge, was from Charleston, S.C., and was issued early in 1932. Some who accepted these tax anticipation notes and pay warrants no doubt took advantage of the employees of the governmental units with empty treasuries by discounting the scrip. At that time it seemed the only way in which many employees could receive something negotiable for their services, because in the depression period there were seldom other jobs they could shift to.

"Trade stimulators", sometimes called "prosperity" or "anti-hoarding" checks, were in the form of scrip intended to circulate rapidly among a large number of persons. When endorsement lines were filled completely, the check was paid for in cash to the last holder and retired. As many as 70 endorsements were required on one such piece of scrip before it could be redeemed. This type of document tended to increase the velocity of circulation and thereby perhaps created more and sorely-needed jobs at a time when there was a minimum of legal money in circulation — and what there was of it, was not being spent freely. An example of the trade stimulator type scrip is the anti-hoarding check issued by the Pajaro Valley National Bank at Watsonville, Calif., of which only four exist.

During the depression, bankers generally were opposed to scrip and it is quite certain that the government also viewed the many issues with disfavor, even though it did not actually move to oppose them. The press helped extensively to further the barter movement and, therefore, the scrip issues. Many schools and universities gave assistance in working out the technical phases. Public-spirited citizens cooperated with the barter movement, and the unemployed themselves many times worked out the plans for various barter groups and their scrip issues. This tended to help keep up their morale, so important in times of general unemployment.

Depending on the trend of the public's confidence and cooperation, depression scrip in its various phases was successful in some places, in others a failure. Some issues came out with a profit due in some instances to heavy purchases by coin collectors.

During the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 much correspondence was carried on with many issuers of scrip and it was found that almost all of them were most cooperative in explaining their plans of action, their scrip, and whether their issues were successes or failures.

Generally speaking, "stamp money" was an inconvenient medium of circulation in that the holder had to obtain stamps from a central source to affix to it. Moreover, all scrip has the element of uncertainty of redemption and that is something the American people do not like.

With the waning of the depression, therefore, the public was glad to return to legal money, and scrip generally faded out of the picture.

The catalog which follows does not cover the many "wooden nickels" and other such scrip which were issued later for use at various celebrations and to commemorate such events as rodeos, homecomings and fairs. That type of popular material has been covered adequately, we feel, in various issues of *The Numismatist* and the *Numismatic Scrapbook*.

Many issues of depression scrip passed into oblivion rather rapidly, as they circulated locally in small areas. The compilers do not claim completeness, but have covered all issues of which they have knowledge. They will welcome information on any issues or specimens not listed.

Dates given for the various issues are those known to the compilers and may not be complete. Many other stamped and handwritten dates undoubtedly exist. Dates representing different series are given separate catalog numbers. Stamped and handwritten dates, entered in parentheses, are those of notes in the compilers' collections.

There may be signatures or combinations of signatures other than those listed. The spelling of names is that which the authors have been able to decipher.

Sizes, given to the nearest one-eighth inch, are actual dimensions of the certificates, without regard to the size of the imprints thereon. Actual sizes of the scrip illustrated in the Introduction are: Connecticut, 3⅛ x 6 inches; New York City scrip, same as of illustrations; Fresno Clearing House, 3½ x 7¾ inches; San Jose Labor Exchange scrip, 3 x 5¾ inches.

In this Introduction, the authors intentionally have condensed information on issues, types, etc., in an effort to include all areas of emergency money. It is realized that to do this subject justice, a complete volume could and should be written. There are, of course, histories of banking and of business depressions. To our knowledge, a story and listing of scrip issues has been done in detail only for the state of Michigan by J. J. Curto in *The Numismatist,* September-December, 1949.

It has been our purpose to put on paper a record of troubled times, the efforts that were made to meet them, and to record an interesting bit of numismatic history.

The authors gratefully acknowledge information which was supplied to them during and following the depression period by secretaries, publicity directors, presidents and managers of chambers of commerce, barter and unemployed relief organizations, companies, clearing house associations and merchants associations; by superintendents of schools and secretaries of boards of education; by mayors, city clerks, city comptrollers and by county officials.

We especially are indebted to the late Harvey L. Hansen of Piedmont, San Jose and Los Angeles, Calif.; to the late Howard C. Laible of Los Angeles; and to Vernon L. Brown, curator of the Chase Manhattan Bank Museum of Moneys of the World, for his listing of the Museum's scrip which is not in the authors' collections.

To Be Continued in July Issue

PLATE I

THE CITY OF BESSEMER
A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
IN THE COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, AND
STATE OF ALABAMA

No. 8465

MAY 13 1933

BESSEMER, ALA., _____ 193__

Hereby acknowledges itself indebted and for value received promises to pay to the Bearer on the 15th day of January, 1934, the sum of One & 00/100 Dollars with interest thereon from date at the rate of five percentum per annum.

Payable at the City Hall in the CITY OF BESSEMER, Jefferson County, Alabama.

This note is not negotiable or transferable unless there is affixed to the reverse side a three cent, City of Bessemer stamp with the initial of the transferor thereon.

Signed and sealed on the date above noted.

CITY OF BESSEMER

By _____ Mayor

_____ Clerk

$1.00

ALABAMA No. 1

HOLD IT TO LIGHT—SEE WATERMARK

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
CURRENT OBLIGATION NOTE
SERIES OF FEBRUARY 20, 1934

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, PROMISES TO PAY OR DELIVER TO BEARER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER, CITY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA ON THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1935, THE SUM OF

ONE DOLLAR

No. 9351

in lawful currency of the United States of America, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum from date until paid, or, at the option of said City of Birmingham, an equivalent value in silver bullion, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this note which are made a part hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said City of Birmingham has caused this instrument to be signed by the President of the Commission of the City of Birmingham and by its City Comptroller and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and attested by its City Clerk, and this instrument to be dated FEBRUARY 20, 1934

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM,

ATTEST

CITY CLERK

BY _____
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

COUNTERSIGNED

CITY COMPTROLLER

VOID UNLESS ISSUED PROMPTLY HEREIN

ALABAMA No. 6

No. 653

Dothan, Ala., _____, 1933

This Coupon is good for **ONE DOLLAR** **$1.00**
in merchandise or services, provided bearer will affix one two cent stamp bought from the Central Relief Committee to the back thereof.
The Central Relief Committee of **DOTHAN, ALABAMA** will redeem this coupon when 54 stamps are so attached for One Dollar in Cash.

M. L. Hanahan

M. L. Hanahan, Chairman

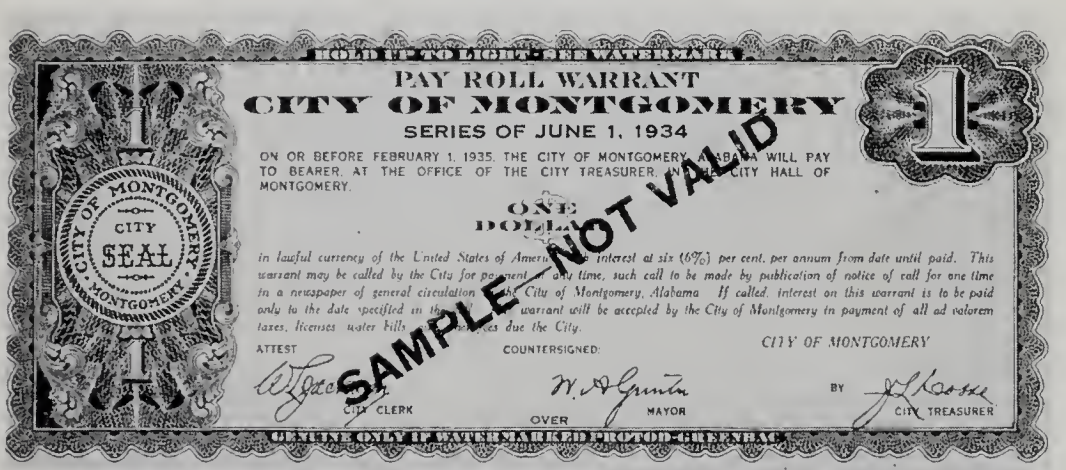
J. J. Flowers

J. J. Flowers, Sr., Treasurer

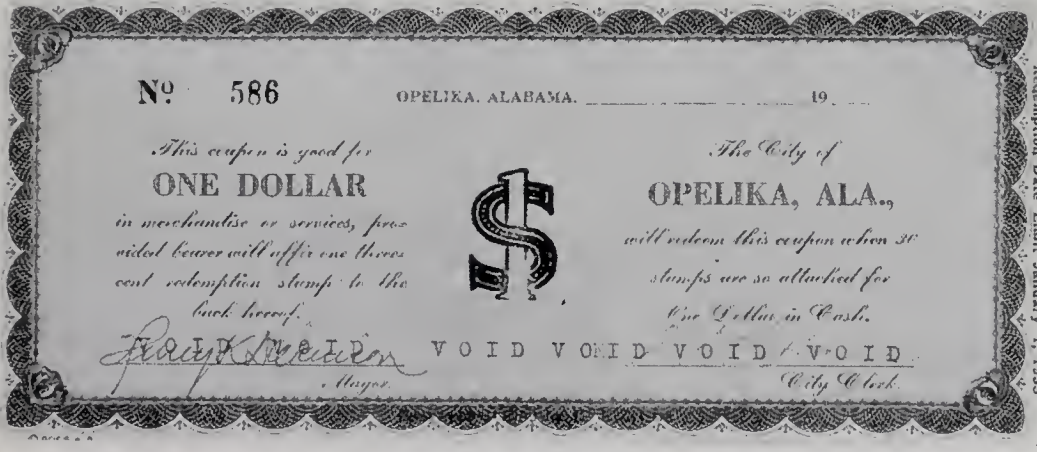
ALABAMA No. 16

PLATE 2

ALABAMA No. 18



ALABAMA No. 19



ALABAMA No. 32

ABDERA, FIRST ARTICLE IN A SERIES ON

Ancient Greeks and Their Coins

By STANLEY S. HAWLEY, Oakland

Several years ago, when my interest was aroused in coins of the ancient Greeks, I discovered that (1) a knowledge of history, the "how" and "why" of the coins, is essential; (2) that there is a vast amount of such information available which, as I read it, convinced me that (3) a knowledge of the ancient Greek people, themselves, would help me; and (4) the study of these people, as I got into it, was fascinating.

In this "collateral" reading about the people, in addition to the usual histories and encyclopedias, I enjoyed several other books. Histories, in a broad sense, describe what people have done as nations and races. Reference is made to individuals, as such, only if they were leaders or heroes. These books, which I read, gave me an insight into some of the thinking of individuals and groups, and detailed, in greater or less degree, the accomplishments of the great and not-so-great.

As I read, I became aware of some facts which were most intriguing to me: (1) Many of the important individuals, historically, were contemporary with my coins; (2) there were many other not-so-great, but interesting persons who were their contemporaries; (3) many of these ancient coins were struck before and during the lifetimes of these persons; so (4) these people could have handled these coins.

To attempt to discuss these interesting ancient Greeks, in any large numbers, and the relation between them and their coins, would exceed allowable limits of this article. A few selected ones, however, are presented.

ABDERA

Silver tetradrachm of Abdera, 390-352 B.C. Obverse, Griffin seated to left; reverse, head of Apollo. Actual size, 21 mm.

The griffin as a coin type at Abdera, clearly copied from that on coins of the mother-city Teos (Asia Minor), is symbolical of the cultus either of Apollo or Dionysos. The magistrates, whose names occur from earliest times on coins of this town, were chief dignitaries of the state, not mere monetary magistrates.

From the number of names recorded in the lists of magistrates for more than a century, we conclude that they were the annual Eponymi of the city. The almost constant presence of the preposition "EPI" and the prominent place occupied by the name are arguments in favor of this hypothesis.

ABDERA, THE TOWN

This town, on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river Nestus, originally was a Clazomenian (Ionia, Asia Minor) colony founded in the seventh century B.C. This first venture did not prove a success, but in 544 B.C. the site was reoccupied by the larger portion of the population of Teos, who preferred to leave their native land rather than submit to the Persian conqueror, Herod.

Abdera was the birthplace of Protagoras (the first who called himself a Sophist) and Democritus (founder of the atomic theory). Nevertheless, its inhabitants were accounted stupid, and an "Abderite" was a term of reproach.

The ruins still may be seen near Cape Balastra.

DEMOCRITUS

Democritus, born in Abdera about 460 B.C., is the one man in this group who pre-dates the coin illustrated.

His contribution to the world, however, was such that he merits our admiration. His extensive knowledge embraced mathematics, mechanics, grammar, music and other useful

arts. He was the founder of the atomic theory.

ATOMIC THEORY. The atomism of the ancients asserted that the universe was made up of two things, the atoms and the void. The void, or empty space, was infinite in extent; the atoms, infinite in number. Atoms were all alike in substance, but might differ from one another in size, shape, arrangement and position. Atoms were uncreated and eternal, solid and uniform in substance, in themselves incapable of change; but, being in perpetual motion in the void, they wove, by their various combinations and dissolutions, all the pageant of our changing world.

Democritus' atoms, having bulk, were spatially divisible but physically indivisible. The concept of impenetrability was the essential quality of the atom.

Democritus also made a contribution of capital importance to the problem of sense perception. Every perceptible thing, according to him, is an arrangement of atoms which differ only in size and shape. The quality which we ascribe to this arrangement of atoms — the colors, the tastes, the noises, the smells, the tactile qualities — are not qualities of the bodies themselves, but effects of the bodies on organs of sense.

PNNA Convention

The 15th annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Seattle, Wash., May 23-25.

Donald L. Rhodes, Vallejo, Calif., will conduct the auction.

Secretary's Report

NEW MEMBERS

871 AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.....Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N.Y.
876 DuBOIS, Peter A. .....190 N. 14th Ave., Yuma, Ariz.
873 GOTT, Bradford.....1105 Brookside Road, Stockton, Calif.
874 HOLDERBEIN, Robert L. .....209B Eden, Lodi, Calif.
875 FITZGERALD, Everett C. .....P.O. Box 216, Los Alamos, Calif.
872 KOHL, Melvin J. .....8010 Otis Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.

OMITTED FROM DIRECTORY

398 STEELE, Charles B. .....2269 Summer St., Berkeley, Calif.

ADDRESS CHANGES

515 BRANDEBERRY, E.C. .....Rt. 1, Box 519, Nevada City, Calif.
734 CRANDALL, Merle E. .....Box 572, Stateline, Calif.
831 GORDON, Joseph.....5614 California St., San Francisco 21, Calif.
850 HALL, Harold L. .....P.O. Box 666, Lomita, Calif.
83 KOEPPEL, Samuel M. .....Suite 600, Home Savings Bldg., 307 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
697 MORALES, Narciso R. .....USS Nicholas DDE 449, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.
844 NICKEL, Albert H. .....P.O. Box 151, Brawley, Calif.
811 OCEANSIDE-CARLSBAD COIN CLUB.....1019 Capistrano Dr., Oceanside, Calif.
622 PETALUMA COIN COLLECTORS
Mrs. Louise Heintz, Sec.-Treas. .....417 Keller St., Petaluma, Calif.
519 REDMOND, Daniel J. .....P.O. Box 8111, Emeryville, Calif.
588 SCHNEIDER, Edward J. .....c/o Crocker-Anglo National Bank, 1 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
491 WITTLIN, Mrs. Anna....c/o A. Gillieron, 18, rue Drouot, Paris 9e, France
393 WITTLIN, Paul H. .....c/o A. Gillieron, 18, rue Drouot, Paris 9e, France

DECEASED

662 MILLER, Robert J. .....25720 Elizabeth Ave., Los Altos, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership March 31, 1958.....576
Paid-up members (1958 dues).....483

WINN OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Club News, Views and Whos

SOUTH OF THE TEHACHAPIS

By CHARLES M. JOHNSON

The third winter convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern California, held at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Feb. 28-March 2, demonstrated that numismatics faces no recession in Southern California. Registration was 327 (a record) and banquet attendance was 261. Thirty-three exhibitors used 56 cases. Fifty-six bourse dealers reported a volume business. **Abner Kreisberg,** who conducted the auction and brought **Don D'Amato** from New York to cry it, reported prices strong, especially in U.S. paper money and half dollars. **Henry H. Clifford,** Los Angeles, won the best-in-show exhibit award with a display of pioneer gold.

New officers elected were **Charles Ruby,** president; **C.A. Dunbar,** first vice-president; **Ben Williams,** second vice-president; **Ruth Johnson,** recording secretary; **Carolyn Olson,** corresponding secretary; **Louis Zumwalt,** treasurer; and **Karl Brainard, Harry Davidson, Richard Goodson, Murray Singer, Russell Snyder** and **Dr. Curtis Paxman,** directors. This organization now has 302 individual and 16 coin club members.

The Orange County Coin Club held its 19th annual banquet and installation of officers Jan. 22 in the Woman's Clubhouse, Brea, with 114 in attendance.

Joe Courreges, banquet chairman, introduced the emcee, **Dr. Verner Rich,** a past-president substituting for the ubiquitous **Dr. C. Glenn Curtis,** who was present but exhausted from conducting guests on a tour of his beautiful display of U.S. dollars and coins of antiquity.

The surprised audience then settled back to be entertained by **Ben** and **Maria Cruz,** who presented songs and piano selections reminiscent of the days of the Dons in early California.

Lawrence M. Silva, associate director of research for Beckman Instrument Corp., spoke on "Rockets and Space Travel", guiding the audience through all the vital steps of sending missiles and rockets into space, of navigating the heavens and returning safely to earth. The speaker was presented with a gold eagle coin mounted in a plastic frame to resemble a flying saucer, as a token of appreciation from the club.

Harry S. Davidson, a past-president of the Orange County Coin Club and now CSNA president, installed 1958 officers. After **Charles Colver,** outgoing president, spoke and received a silver-plated gavel in appreciation of his services, **John Stoppelwerth,** new president, took over.

At the February OCCC meeting, **George Marderosian** led a discussion of coin grading, assisted by **Cornell Christian.** Lincoln cents, buffalo nickels and Mercury dimes were used as examples for determining condition and grade of a coin.

Pico-Rivera Coin Club held its organization meeting Feb. 13 at the American Legion Hall in Rivera. Of approximately 65 present, 27 became members. **Richard Goodson,** president of the Los Angeles Coin Club, was chairman. It was decided to keep the charter open for three months. A board of directors was named as follows: **Richard Goodson, Marvin Beyer, Jeanne Beyer, Talbot Robinson** and **Joseph Cazin.** Officers will be elected at the April meeting. Future meetings will be held on the second Thursday evening each month at the American Legion Hall, 7642 S. Serapis Ave., next to the Rivera Post Office.

At the February meeting of the Los Angeles Coin Club, **Dr. V.G. Rich** talked on "Coins and Customs of India" and displayed part of his Indian collection. Ten new members joined. Attendance was 198. In March, **Harry Davidson,** CSNA president, spoke on "United States Gold" and showed his collection. **James Crum** read a letter from Congressman Clair Engel pertaining to the possibility of passing a law exempting gold certificates, the same as gold, from government seizure. The

Los Angeles Coin Club is behind the movement to save gold certificates for collectors.

San Gabriel Valley Coin Club's annual banquet and officer installation was held at Eaton's Santa Anita Restaurant in Arcadia March 30. **Henry Clifford,** who recently won best-in-show award for his display of pioneer gold at the NASC convention, addressed the group on "Pioneer and Historical Coins of the West". New officers installed were **Jack Reberry**, president; **S.V. Frye,** vice-president; and **Herbert Lee,** secretary. About 35 members attend club meetings on third Wednesdays at the Hotel Green in Pasadena.

The February meeting of the Norwalk California Coin Club attracted a record crowd of more than 100. **Leo A. Young** flew down from Oakland to speak on "Odd and Curious Moneys". His display of odd and curious items aroused considerable interest.

Two members, **Hobart Crabtree** and **William B. Luther,** spoke to 147 members and guests at the Long Beach Coin Club's March meeting. Crabtree's talk was accompanied by a beautiful set of Liberty head nickels. His fresh approach to proof collecting and the story of his successful treasure hunt for an old collection of coins long forgotten in an attic, which contained many proofs, fascinated everyone. Luther, in his talk, suggested a "switch to ancients" as a means of avoiding high prices and providing an ever-expanding and challenging field for study.

The Bay Cities Coin Club's February meeting featured talks by **Sol Alexander** on "The Two Empires of Mexico" and **Ida Mae Griffin** on "Coins Found in Circulation". These two popular Long Beach club speakers have just about completed the rounds of all coin clubs in Southern California.

Douglas Bay Area Numismatic Society was organized in February with 25 charter members. This group meets the first Thursday evening each month at the Douglas Recreation Clubhouse in Santa Monica. **Ben Williams,** Douglas engineer, was instrumental in organizing the new club. This is the second Douglas Aircraft Co. coin club in Southern California. The other, located at the Long Beach Douglas plant, now has 90 active members. Membership in both clubs is open only to Douglas employees.

West Valley Coin Club, with 43 in attendance, elected the following officers for 1958: **Lucky Wollard,** president; **Paul Newell,** vice-president; **Ruth Cohen,** treasurer; and **Leonora Donald,** secretary. After **Howard Stolper** installed new officers at the January meeting, **Paul Newell** led a discussion of "Rehabilitating the Collector", in which he urged more coin research and study. **Mary Newell** explained her interest in mint errors; **Harold Donald,** in ancients; and **George Baude,** in Confederate money.

The Covina Coin Club, with 74 present, viewed slides of commemorative coins at its March meeting. **George Marderosian** was narrator. Displays were made by **George Van Horn,** two sheets of uncut bills; **Walter Holzworth,** coins of the world; **Marie Menegatti,** Indian cents; **Eugene Diedrich,** double 1957 one-cent pieces in frame; and **George Marderosian,** commemoratives.

Monterey Park Coin Club, with 42 present, enjoyed an outstanding display of coins of the world by **Eugene Diedrich,** who also showed a first edition of the Virtuoso Co. Coin Guide of 1797, with steel engravings of eighteenth century English halfpenny tokens. **Robert Northwood** spoke about and displayed "Standing Liberty Quarters".

Ida Mae Griffin spoke on "Circulation Finds" at the March meeting of the East Los Angeles Coin Club. Attendance was 87. This rapidly growing club has voted in 22 new members since the first of the year, and now boasts a membership of 93. **David Pike,** a junior member, told of purchasing a 1909S Indian head cent recently for 15 cents. The club voted to donate $5 to the "People to People" program and to participate in National Coin Week. **Victoria Joseph,** 9240 E. Glendon Way, Rosemead, Calif., is club secretary.

S.J. Kabealo, Pasadena coin dealer and auctioneer, has addressed the following coin clubs on his favorite subject, "United States Proof Coins": Norwalk California Coin Club (January), Bakersfield Coin Club (February), San Fernando Valley Coin Club (February), Southern Hub Coin Club (February), and Monterey Park Coin Club (April). Kabealo recently published and distributed an informative pamphlet, "U.S. Proof Coins".

NORTH OF THE TEHACHAPIS

Organized Feb. 24, 1958, the Santa Cruz Coin Club meets at Hackley Hall on Center St. at 8 p.m. second and fourth Mondays each month. This new club was started with 12 members.

Officers are **Arthur Edmans,** president; **Tony Oliveira,** first vice-president; **Thomas McCay,** second vice-president; **Robert McCarthy,** treasurer; and **Gus Govaerts,** 510 Frederick St., secretary.

John Schreuder of Martinez spoke at the March 10 meeting of the Petaluma Coin Collectors on "The U.S. Large Cent", a series in which he specializes. Schreuder exhibited his collection of this series. Guests were present from Martinez, Vallejo and Santa Rosa. Two new members were admitted to the club.

Walter Gerth of Vallejo was February speaker at Petaluma. His theme, "Japanese War Souvenirs", was accompanied by a large display of items he had acquired while stationed on Okinawa. Members of the Santa Rosa club were surprise visitors and exhibitors. **Mrs. Louise Heintz,** 417 Keller St., Petaluma, is club secretary-treasurer. The club meets in the Recreation Room of the City Hall basement at 7:30 p.m. on the second Monday of the month.

George Hodges spoke on "Coppers or Cents, Early and Modern" at the March meeting of the San Jose Coin Club, and exhibited materials related to his talk. The club will hold its annual anniversary dinner at the Copper Skillet, 163 S. Murphy St. in Sunnyvale, April 29, at 7:30 p.m. New members: **Mrs. Vivian Lane** and **William Sanders.** Forty-six members and guests were present.

Neal McKinley of Vallejo addressed the club on "Banking in Early California" at the February meeting. Members voted to assemble a club collection of coins, tokens, medals and related numismatic items of Santa Clara County. **Richard Rogers** described the type of bookcase he plans to make for the club library. **C.V. Kappen** conducted the auction. Present were 35 members and guests.

Two members, **Sidney Haas** and **R.J. Frost,** presented papers on "Crusaders and Their Coins" and "Life Story of a Lincoln Cent", respectively, at the Feb. 14 meeting of the East Bay Coin Club, Oakland. **Dennis Olswang** was named librarian by Pres. **Leo A. Young** to replace **Jim Hunt,** who was elected recording secretary. Exhibits included Shults & Co. $5 gold piece of 1851, Pan-Pacific set in original copper frame and two Moffat-Humbert $50 slugs. Details of the club's 10th anniversary meeting April 7 will be given in the next issue of **Calcoin News. Don Rhodes** and **George Squires** auctioned 55 lots.

"American Dollars Night" was theme of the Jan. 29 Pacific Coast Numismatic Society meeting. **Clifford L. Liss** read his paper, "U.S. Dollars", and exhibited his outstanding dollar collection. Among many dollar exhibits, **J. Sam Norwood** displayed an 1804 dollar, altered date, and **Dr. Nathan A. Bowers** showed U.S. dollars of three different diameters.

Interesting exhibits other than of dollars: **Charles N. Peters** displayed $10, $20, $50, and $100 bills of the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City Idaho Territory, and a Shults & Co. $5 gold piece of 1851 in EF-AU condition; **Mrs. Harry Cutler** showed cacao beans of the Aztecs and Incas. **Grant P. Hatch** exhibited his complete collection of 1865 silver coins and a poke sack of Gold Rush days in California. He also displayed a souvenir gold buckle made from gold dug by his father. In all, there were 18 exhibitors.

Hereafter, a 20-minute auction will tie in with the program topic.

Committees appointed were, membership, **C.L. Liss, Milton Strauch** and **Erich Werling;** auction, **Donald Rhodes** and **Earl Parker;** finance, **Herman Prager;** sergeant-at-arms, **Rudy Gjurovich.**